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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

This paper gives you complete coverage of all local happenings. If you want to read about your friends, your neighbors, and your town, read The Nugget.

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WHAT NOW?

Senator Murray's Full Employment Act Of 1945

(By Roy G. Owens, Engineer Economist)

A new kind of federal buget is proposed, Senator Murray of Montana is the proposer. He is not without some very potent support. Here in a nutshell is how it works:

It is called the Full Employment Act of 1945. It requires the president to prepare and present to congress each year—his estimate of the number of jobs needed to attain "full employment". That figure is now reckoned tobe at least sixty million jobs.

Next—the president would be required to estimate the total spending of all private individuals—the —the total spending of all investors, companie sand corporations—the total of local and state government spending—and on top of that the total amount of federal government spending that would be necessary to make the grand total of all the spending in the nation great enough to guarantee work enough to provide the sixty million jobs or the pobs it takes in any future year to provide whatever the budget calls for as "full" employment.

And the senator includes along with full employment—health insurance—disability payments to persons injured in the course of their daily activities—and old age pensions for nearly every man and woman.

Remember that both Dewey and Roosevelt pledged themselves to a policy of full employment during the fall campaign. If there is to be any party opposition to the Murray Full Employment program it will have to come in matters of detail—not as a matter of party principle—or else somebody will be duly credited with a vote soliciting excess of pale blue campaign oratory.

Anyway there it is—the Full Employment Act of 1945 lies flat and with the temperatures of a very hot potato in the lap of congress. And the Statue of Liberty may—on account of it—light another flaming torch and hold it up with her spare hand of she may throw the torch she already houds into the sea over the issue this "full employment via federal spending" hoists to the top of the political flag staff in Washington.

The United States News states that the Murray blueprint is not one that Roosevelt is prepared to accept at this time. But the president has told congress to expect from him his views and his recommendations in the matter of achieving the goal of sixty million jobs.

Maybe the president's own proposal will be a little different—maybe it will be better—maybe it will be more suited to the views of business and agriculture and industry—mayhe his own proposal will expose some entirely new and novel pattern for accomplishing both freedom from want and insuring the safety of the free enterprise system and the profit motif of our economy.

Maybe the president's forthcoming views on the subject will unlimber the joint stiffened legs of orthodox financial policies of governments and of nations and their banks. May be the president's recommendations to congress when he makes them can accomplish for the people of this nation—and by example the people of other nations as well—a more flexible and a less uncertain access to the manifest abundance which everybody now knows can be released out of the resources of the earth and its people.

If such a thing as abundance for everybody in this nation can really be set in motion—whether by the Full Employment Act of 1945 or by some other means—and if we are willing to supply the formula to the people and the governments of other nations without charging them too much of a royalty—well, in that case there is at least a gambler's chance that something like a dependable and permanent peace can be established in the world in spite of its incipient Hitlers.

Anyway, the Christian Science Monitor seems to think the Murray bill will keep the capitol corridors warm enough—and the cloak rooms in something of a sizzle until it or else some better bill is enacted.

WHAT BECOMES OF BEEF IN CALIFORNIA

By Leroy Rankin, President, California Cattlemen's Association

In spite of the normally light marketings of California cattle during this season of the year, slaughter volume in California for the first three weeks in January exceeded by 20 per cent the volume for the same period a year ago. However, pork supplies are not sufficient to supplement beef and lamb supplies as is normally the case. Hog slaughter in California for January is running 1-3 under the January slaughter for last year. Whereas last year the government set aside no pork, this year 45 per cent of the pork slaughtered in federally inspected plants is being taken by the government.

What is becoming of the beef? Seerval factors are involved. First, under the new set aside order effective January 7th, the government takes approximately 48 per cent of the total production of all beef for Army, Navy and lend-lease as compared to a possible 38 per cent prior to that date. This leaves 52 per cent for civilians instead of 62 per cent as formerly. Second: the war activities in this area and the tremendous increase in our civilian population is a big factor.

Further: OPA bungling is continuing to reduce the supply of the better grades of beef, resulting in ever increasing percentages of these grades required by the government. Starting at 30 per cent at the beginning of the war, the government now requires 60 per cent of the beef in these grades and claims that the tonnage has not increased materially. In addition the government requires 50 per cent of the utility and 80 per cent of the canner and cutter grades. It is the obvious policy of OPA to discourage production of the upper grades. While this continues and the commercial feeder is prevented from operating, it will necessitate the slaughter of a greater and greater number of poorly developed cattle to secure the required quantity of meat. It is officially estimated that, at the lighter slaughter weights prevailing during the latter part of 1944, 100,000 additional cattle per month or more than a million head would have to be slaughtered this year to equal last years total tonnage of beef. This is flagrant waste of beef cattle and poor utilization of available feed, causing loss of millions of pounds of potential beef production while the consumer finds less and less beef and that of poorer and poorer quality.

Historically for at least twenty years, California is on an importing basis for cattle, lambs and hogs, at this season of the year. The fall shipping and marketing season for California cattle has come to its normal close, the new grass crop is just starting and cattle have been placed in pastures to utilize this grass in the making of the "grass fat beef" which normally constitutes a large proportion of the states beef supplies during April, May, June and July. Prior to that time the bulk of California's beef will come from the feed lots, both within and without the state. To attempt the marketings of range beef at this time of year is exactly like marketing green peaches or cherries, but when cattle are fat, the beef is just as ripe and perishable as is the fruit and cannot be held off the market for the same reasons.

Farewell Party Honors Mrs. Dorothy Adams

Officials in the court house and their staffs gathered in the office of Phil G. Scadden, county assessor, to bid farewell Wednesday evening to Mrs. Dorothy Adams, for the past three years assistant in the office. Assessor Scadden was delegated to present Mrs. Adams with a gift from her many friends there.

Mrs. Adams is past president of the Nevada City Business and Professional Women's Club and has taken prominent part in civic affairs. She leaves Nevada City to join her husband, Sergeant Kenneth Adams in Colorado.

'SPORT' MARTEN TRAPPED IN HIGH SIERRAS

Ranger Frank Delaney of the Tahoe national forest, stationed here, reports that Fire Control Assistant William A. Nelson and Timber Scaler Fred T. Rixey have returned from another ski and snowshoe trip into the high Sierras of Plumas and Sierra Counties, during, which they said, the skiing was best they have ever enjoyed.

They used big skis of the native spruct or Douglas fir which they state are the only practicable means of traversing the rugged summit country. Nelson declared that the all time records made on big skis in the snow areas at La Porte, Gibsonville, Johnsville, Quincy, Alleghand and Forest, have never been exceeded.

Both were enthusiastic about the possibilities of future winter sport development in the high mountains of Sierra Coonty. Nelson since coming to his present Downieville station has covered some 1,000 miles of ski trails. He advocates a series of shelter cabins between Yuba Pass and Truekee, Nevada County, with laterals into sulh ski centers as Alleghany and Forest.

During their trip the two men trapped a beautiful "sport" marten, not only strangely marked but strikingly colored. Rather than the usual light to chocolate or mummp brons, shading to pale tan and orange this animal had a back of pale warm tan and sepia with undershadings of beige. Its tail was a biege gray with tan guard hairs. Throat and flanks burnt orange. The face mask was stone grey and all four feet stockinged in cream ivory tan. On a former trip they had trapped a marten of almost the identical "sport" markings and were very much surprised to take another.

Nelson states that the incident proves that an actual and positive mutation has taken place in at least one generation of martens in that particular locality, the Bear Lake region, only 23 rugged miles from Sierra City, Sierra County.

FARMERS URGED TO PAY DEBTS AND SAVE CASH

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 5—An appeal for Sacramento Valley farmers to pay off their debts, to accumulate their unspent dollars for the purchase of needed farm machinery or improvements when they become available, and, preferably, to convert their surplus cash into war bonds instead of buying additional land at prices higher than its average peacetime earning power would justify, was released here today by A. J. McFadden, chairman of the statewide agricultural committee of the California state chamber of commerce.

In making the appeal, McFadden said that farm land prices in California are now approximately fifty per cent higher than their 1935-48 level and farm land sales were 39 per cent greater in parts of California in 1944 compared with 1939.

The pattern of increases in farm land prices and sales is almost identical with trends which occurred during World War I, according to McFadden. If the trend continues, McFadden stated, it can be expected to have the same result which followed the last war when many farmers suffered heavy losses during the downward readjustments of the land prices.

Statistics indicate that farmers throughout the nation are in better financial condition than ever before in their history, according to McFadden. If they will conserve their cash for replacement of overworn equipment and depleted housing facilities, or place it in war bonds, they will be in the most favorable possible position to meet the problems which will confront agriculture when hostilities cease and present heavy overseas demands for American foods and fibres taper off, he added.

A. ABRAHAM OF GRASS VALLEY SUCCUMBS

Albert Abraham, 74, Grass Valley meat market proprietor, died at 5 o'clock this morning following an illness of several months. He was a native of New Jersey. He had operated a meat market in this city for half a century. He was a member of the Grass Valley Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Surviving are his son, Albert Abraham Jr. a daughter, Mrs. Meredith Andrews of Sacramento, and a grandson Edwin T. Abraham of the U. S. Navy, now serving in the South Pacific.

Funeral services will be directed by Hooper and Weaver Mortuary.

RULES FOR SAFE KITE FLYING

Kite flying season is here again. Thousands of boys and girls will be out on clear, windy days to fly their favorite models from the nearest hill tops. More than ever before is there need for obeying safety rules.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company's power lines are heavily burdened these days bringing electricity to war plants engaged in the production of vital equipment and supplies for our armed forces. When kites are constructed with improper materials and flown in the vicinity of these lines, they are a menace to the operation of the war plants and to the children flying the kites. Children have been killed or injured and much property damage caused by kites made with improper materials and flown in the vicinity of electric lines.

To avoid kite flying accidents, the following rules should be observed:

1 Kites should be flown in districts far removed from electric lines.

2 Never climb a pole to recover a kite tangled in electric wires.

3 Never fly a kite over radio aerials.

4 Kites should not be constructed with wire or other metal materials.

5 Children should not run across highways while flying kites.

6 Never use tinsel string, wire, or any kind of twine that contains a metallic substance in making or flying a kite. Use only cotton cord.

FOOD RETAILERS ASKED TO MEET

Retail and wholesale meat and grocery merchants and their employes are invited by the OPA to attend a meeting February 6 in the Junior College at 8 p. m. when Wayne Courtright, Sacramento district food rationing representative, will discuss recent changes in OPA regulations affecting the food industry.

With February 10 as the deadline for filing adjustments in inventory made necessary by the recent changes in ration points and the return to rationing of five processed foods and many cuts of meat, this meeting will be particularly important to grocers and butchers of Nevada City and vicinity. Similar meetings were held in Sacramento January 27 with 400 food industry representatives and in Stockton January 30. Meetings in the northern part of the state are as follows: Marysville, February 6; Chico February 7 and Redding, February 9.

In addition to discussing point changes and inventories, Courtright will discuss the food outlook for 1945 the subsidy which went into effect on meat January 29, and OPA enforcement programs which will follow after sufficient time has been given for the food industry to get its house in order.

NEVADA CITY DEPOT CLOSED

V. W. Benefield, assistant manager of the Pacific Motor Trucking Company, a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Company, yesterday announced that the freight depot in Nevada City will be closed and all business for the two cities handled through the Union Terminal in Grass Valley. The trucking company is the successor of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad Company.

Open Faced Sheep Produce More Wool

Open faced sheep are gaining in popularity in California, according to Vard Shepard, specialist in animal husbandry, Agricultural Extension Service, University of California. He says California growers have been breeding for open faces for some time.

Shepard quotes from the U. S. Department of Agriculture western sheep breeding laboratory at DuBois Idaho, to show that open faced Rambouillet sheep excelled last year by 25 per cent the wool production of commercial flocks under similar management. By selective breeding the research workers have succeeded in larfely over coming the wool blind condition, common in Rambouillet sheep. A heavy growth of wool on the face hinders sheep in finding feed and sometimes results in their becoming separated from the flock. Last year the open faced sheep produced on the average 12 per cent more pounds of lamb, per ewe, than wool-blind sheep. These benefits confirm earlier findings that excessive wool on the face is a disadvantage rather than a benefit in its effect on both fleece weight and profitable sheep raising.

John Sturgill Moves From Hospital To Jail

John Sturgill, 29, who attempted suicide in the county jail, while awaiting trial on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, has recovered sufficiently from his razor blade wounds to be removed from the county hospital to his former cell in jail.

Sturgill is accused of slashing William Felder during a drunken row in Truckee early in January. Felder served 30 days for drunkenness. Sturgill's attempt at suicide followed a confession of murder on May 8, 1939 at Newark when he stated, he and a man known as Maxie attempted to dynamite a Southern Pacific switch and were discovered by itinerant, whom Sturgill now says he killed with a revolver. Investigation by the Alameda sheriff's office, thus far has failed to confirm Sturgill's story.

Mrs. Oliver Jones of Peardale Succumbs

Mrs. Olive Jones Wagner of Peardale died Friday in a Nevada City hospital following a brief illness. Mrs. Wagner had lived in Peardale three years.

She was born in Iowa 78 years ago and until her death retained membership in the Order of Eastern Star of Monroe. Iowa. She leaves two sons, Joseph Wagner and Fred J. Wagner, both of Iowa, and three daughters, Mrs. Diana Roberts of Iowa, Mrs. L. M. Hill of Los Angeles, and Mrs. L. H. Speraw of Peardale, Nevada County. Ten grandchildren and 6 great grandchildren are bereaved.

The funeral took place yesterday at 2 p. m. with services in the Hooper and Weaver Mortuary. Rev. Herschell Fravel conducted the service. Cremation followed at EastLawn, Sacramento.

Mrs. Sturtevant New P. T. A. Head

Mrs. Howard Sturtevant has been elected president of the Nevada City Elementary P. T. A. at an interesting meeting Friday in the elementary school auditorium. The program was in charge of Mrs. Marian Libbey and Miss Janice Judd with pupils of the first and second grades presenting a variety of features.

Other officers chosen were Mrs. Miles Coughlin, first vice president; Lloyd Geist, second vice president; Mrs. Clyde Browning, secretary; Mrs. Walter Fife, treasurer; and Mrs. Mabel Flindt, historian.

REV. BUCK ELECTED EMMANUEL RECTOR

The annual meeting held by members of Emmanuel Episcopal Parish, resulted in the election of Rev. Frank Buck to be rector. He had occupied the status of locum tenens until formally chosen rector by the membership.

Vestrymen elected are L. Hooper, senior warden, L. W. Hooper, junior warden, J. Martin, Stuart Chalmers, J. Larimar, Oakley Johns, Clarence Grenfell, O. P. Steele, Frank Nettell and George Ellsworth.

RAID IN LUZON FREES GRASS VAL EY SOLDIER

Pfc. Mervyn Chenoweth, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chenoweth of the Red Hat Service Station on Highway 49 West of Grass Valley, was one of the 513 prisoners of war liberated in the ranger raid on prison camp No. 4 at Baguio in Lubon Island last Monday. The mother of the soldier who had not seen him for four years yesterday exclaimed: "I knew God would find a way to keep him safe."

Chenoweth enlisted in May, 1940, Completing his training he was sent to the Philippines in the late summer as a member of the army's medical corps. For a year after the fall of Bataan there was no word of him save a report from the War Department that he was missing. Last year two post cards, stating that he was well and asking to be remembered to the staff of the Phoenix Drug Store where he was formerly employed, were received. These had passed through the Japanese censorship, and were regulation cards permitted by the prison camp authorities.

NEW VERSE IS TERSE BUT NONE THE WORSE

New verse is terse
But none the worse
Says College Prof.
Who offers purse.

California poets are this year making their poems short, but snappy, says Dr. Lawrence E. Nelson of the University of Redlands who is again in charge of the annual Robert Browning poetry contest which closes March 1, 1945.

Any resident of California who has not previously placed first in the contest is eligible to enter one of the three divisions, adult, high school, and junior high. Substantial prizes are offered for the winners.

"The length of the poem really does not matter," States Nelson. "but short poems do take up less paper, and evidently poets this year are more patriotic, because entries are primarily of the shorter variety."

Contestants are limited to one unpublished poem, any length, any subject, or form, with the author's name and address on a separate page. No name should appear on the page with the poem. Poems should be written or typed on paper 8 1-2 by 11 inches. The division in which the contestant wishes to enter should be clearly marked on the page with the poem.

Grass Valley Hoopsters Win Double Header

Grass Valley won a double header Friday evening in the Sierra Foothill League game with Yuba City, the A team winning by 48 to Yuba Citys 34, and the Grass Valley Bees scoring 35 to 24. Both games were practically decided in the first half with the Grass Valley quints 10 points in the lead in both games.

Trathen was high man for Grass Valley's A team with 13 baskets, with Penaluna a runner up with 12 points. High men for Yuba City were Warren 9 and Fonley 8.

The Grass Valley Bee top scorers were Hooper, Daley and Peterson, each with 7 baskets. Hillam, top man, for Yuba City, tossed in 9.

Nevada City Loses To Roseville Cagers

In two see saw battles not decided until the final quarter, Roseville A and B teams worsted Nevada City basketball quints Friday evening in a Sierra Foothill League contest. In the A game Roseville scored 26 and Nevada City 19. In the B game Roseville won 32 to 28.

Mandick was high point man for Roseville with eight baskets in the A game and Davis was top for Nevada City with 6. In the B game Peaches scored 12 for Roseville and Pello 8 for Nevada City.

The Roseville Bees now lead in the league.

Nevada City Nugget

305 Broad Street. Phone 36.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - Editor and Publisher.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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HOME FRONT SAFETY VALVE

Yes, the meat situation is bad. The gas and trie outlook sin't bright. Transportation is terrific and housing is worse. The OPA system of price manipulating has resulted in gigintic black market operations. And many newfangled controls have made things far worse than in the last war where, comparatively there were no controls at all.

But—This editorial is just to assure our boys on the battlefronts, at a thousand land bases and afloat on the seas of the world, that much of the griping they hear from the home front is just human, normal griping to match their own.

Lots of things we don't like and are working to straighten out. But the grumbling over things that are hard to get and the ease and comfort that are gone with the war, is actually the home front's personal safety valve, and quite as valuable as the service man's, built on the same material.

We could take deprivation, no doubt, increased a hundred-fold; we could take cold and hunger and bear up if it came to that, and bear up perhaps as well as other folk who have experienced real hardship. And even while we wail, most of us are not too bowed down to count our blessings.

We know we are far better off than any other people on earth. We know that even our close allies the British, in the face of robot bombing and disastrous civilian losses at enemy hands, have little of the food and few of the facilities we consider essential; no butter, no bacon, little soap, no such luxuries as oranges; English houses are heatless and clothing is so rigidly rationed few men have bought suits since 1939. We are not unaware of those and other things.

This is just to say to our boys that while many of us relieve our war heightened blood pressure occasionally by blowing off steam over things in general, we are not quite so anguished that we would wish to exchange places with the people of any other country we can think of—any more than our own griping service men would trade uniforms with those of any other service.

We're just using the safety valve—a handy morale therapeutic in the service or at home.—Contributed.

JUST WONDERIN'

I wonder at the eerie power
Of these two words, why not.
They lay decision at one's door
And put him on the spot.
Now they are very little words,
But as years rustle by,
They echo in the dreamer's heart,
Until he says, "I'l try."

Iwonder in what dim aeon of the past, two little words, why and not formed a partnership and began their revolutionary march through the suceeding centuries of time. It may have been when Eve, in response to the serpent's insinuating "why not" partook of forbidden fruit and by so doing, openedthe door of wisdom, through which man stepped forth to wrestle with the whys and wherefores of human existence. Some there are who refute this theory, but certainly in all the ages, "why not" has been an inspiring query and myriads of men and women have accepted its challenge and answered it, with a bold and courageous "I'll try."

We all know that "great oaks from little acorns grow," but the mighty tasks and events inspired by tiny "why not" should cause an honest acorn to blush for its own inadequacies. Og course there must be a dreamer, or reamers with their dreams, before those two short words can function; but dreamers are not hard to find. The history of ancient times bristles with their names, they kept the flames of hope and expectancy through the ark ages and emerged to make the glory of the rennaissance memorable in the annals of ruman achievements.

Columbus heard the words "why not" and a continent was added to the world's assets. Our nation, our liberties, freedom, for an enslved people, became realities because the dreamers responded to the impetus provided by the oft repeated query, "why not," The world needs light, said Edison, "why not" The Wright brothers dreamed of winfs, and provided the right answer when "why not" urged them on. No need for further examples; we know and can recall so many. Dreams realized, great tasks wrought, the world kept upon the road of progress all this and much more, because of two small words, "why not."

And now a paliament of men, a world court, a federation of free nations, machinery set up for the prevention of future wars. "why not?"

Mighty deeds of faith and courage,
Leading on to better things,
Broken chains of superstition,
Shatttred thrones of tyrant kings,
Are the net result, I'm thinking,
Of that legendary plot,
Wherein serpent, fien r angel,
Said suggestlvely "why not?"

Uncle Silas says: "Wouldn't it be jolly if one of our American flyers were to drop a block buster sqarely upon Hitler's mountain hide out? Well, why not?—A. Merriam Connor.

Veterans Must Meet Study Requirements

BERKELEY, Feb. 5 — Veterans who plan to enter the University of California under the GI Bill must take at least twelve semester hours of work if they are to receive the full subsistence allowance of $50 for single men and $75 for men with dependants. In making this statement, Prof. M. E. Krueger, in charge of veterans' training for the university, points to a recent statement of James Muirhead, chief of the vocational rehabilitation and education division of the Veterans Administration in which subsistence for veterans is explained.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY GEORGE S. BENSON

President--Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas

For Peace

Prosperity in America is the *first* step in the direction of a lasting peace. This prosperity ought to spread, as fast as it can, to other countries. It is in America, however, where men have the key to prosperity and the United States must lead the procession to high living standards through open competition . . . the only way to obtain a more abundant life, for ourselves or others.

At first thought, some people may not agree that prosperity has anything to do with peace. But they will convince themselves if they will think back. Troubles that built up to this present war were economic troubles. Hitler and Mussolini both climbed to power over ruin; ruined fortunes, ruined hopes, ruined lives. They got a following by promising people relief from misery.

Want Is Serious.

People will be patient, and content themselves to wait for solutions to ordinary political problems, but they will do desperate and violent things when hungry; when their families need food. Prosperity helps to maintain peace, and (as I said in the first sentence) prosperity in America is the *first* step. The reason is plain. Uncle Sam is the world's best customer.

When we think about the importance of the United States in world affairs, these simple figures stand out boldly: We have only 7% of the earth's population and yet we buy 40% of all the raw materials in the world from which manufactured goods are produced. When wheels are turning in America, markets get active to the four corners of the earth.

Looking to America.

When American smokestacks are warm, and American factories hum, the tin mines of Malaya get busy, the rubber plantations of Sumatra swarm with workers, and the Caribbean countries commence shipping coffee, chicle and bananas. Our prosperity is the world's peace. But why discuss it unless we can do something about it? I hasten to say we can!

Foreign lands prosper when they sell freely to America. They sell to America when jobs are plentiful and good here, when most Americans have money to buy what they want. Jobs are plentiful and good, and workers prosper, when business is expanding. Business expands when investors see possible returns from investments. They could see such opportunities now if they were not afraid of taxes.

Uncertainty Kills.

Very few business men in the United States have any idea today that they will be able to expand in peacetime pursuits. Most of them know they can't afford to expand if the present-day 95% excess profits tax remains in force. It was enacted as a war emergency measure. I do not say it ought to be repealed at this hour. But we ought to make certain now that it will not outlive the war.

Revenue measures are the hardest of all laws to repeal. Taxes rarely get smaller. But unless taxes on business get smaller after the war, investors would be insane to spend new billions for expansion. Business men want to plan peacetime sales and employment now. When Congress makes a reasonable tax law to become effective with victory, world peace will have its *first* guarantee of long life. It will have to be done this year.

For those who take twelve hours, full time subsistence is allowed; from nine to twelve hours, three-quarters subsistence; from six to nine, half subsistence; three to six, one quarter; and less than three hours, none.

In graduate or professional courses, a responsible university official must certify as to the part time status of the student, and subsistence will be allowed accordingly.

In on the job training, 36 hours a week is full time training; from 27 to 36 is three quarters; 18 to 27, half time; 9 to 18 one quarter time, less than 9 hours per week brings no subsistence allowance.

"Returning service men should be aware of these provisions of the law,' says Professor Krueger, "so that there may be no misunderstanding when they come to enroll."

BASKET LUNCHEON AUCTION

The Forest Springs Farm Center has announced that a big basket social will be held at LeBarr Meadows dance hall on the evening of February 1. Feature of the event will be auctioning basket lunches to the highest bidder with the privilege of sharing the lunch with the woman who prepared it. Proceeds of the affair will go toward the farm center's contribution to the next Red Cross drive.

Robert Louis Stevenson died at the afge of 44.

Ore mined in the Panimint Mountains of California in the last century although shipped hundreds of miles over the desert and then to England returned a substantial profit to the miners.

No. 8354
SUMMONS
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NEVADA.

ACTION BROUGHT IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NEVADA.

EUGENE ARTHUR DE SCHENE and JENNIE DE SCHENE, his wife, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM D. CHAPPELL, also known as W. D. CHAPPELL, LOUISE BALDWIN, CHICAGO QUARTZ MINING CO., a CORPORATION: AND ALSO ALL OTHER PERSONS UNKNOWN, CLAIMING ANY RIGHT, TITLE, ESTATE, LIEN OR INTEREST IN THE REAL PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THE COMPLAINT ADVERSE TO PLAINTIFFS' OWNERSHIP, or ANY CLOUD UPON PLAINTIFFS' TITLE THERETO, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SEND GREETINGS TO:

WILLIAM D. CHAPPELL, also known as W. D. CHAPPELL, LOUISE BALDWIN, CHICAGO QUARTZ MINING CO., a Corporation: AND ALSO ALL OTHER PERSONS UNKNOWN, CLAIMING ANY RIGHT, TITLE, ESTATE, LIEN OR INTEREST IN THE REAL PROPERTL DESCRIBED IN THE COMPLAINT ADVERSE TO PLAINTIFFS' OWNERSHIP, OR IN ANY CLOUD UPON PLAINTIFFS' TITLE THERETO, Defendants.

You and each of you are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Nevada within ten (10) days after the service upon you of this Summons, if served within the County of Nevada, or within thirty (30) days of served elsewhere.

You are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required the said plaintiffs will take judgment against you for any money or damage demanded in the Complaint as arising upon contract, or they will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint;

The said action is brought by the above named plaintiffs against the above named defendants, and each of them, to quiet the plaintiffs' title to the lands and real property described in the Complaint on file in the said action and hereinafter particularly described, and to determine the adverse claims of the above named defendants, and each of them, and of all known persons to, and clouds upon the title to the said real property and the whole thereof, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 749, 750 and 751 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California, and that the said real property is situate, lying and being in the County of Nevada, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

That certain portion of Sections 18 and 19, Township, 16 North, Range 9 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, described as follows:

Commencing at a bronze plate marking the quarter section corner on the South boundary of Section 18, and running thence along the fence line South 81° 00′ West 526.10 feet to the Southwest corner, from which the collar of the old Chicago Shaft bears South 15° 25′ West 98.00 feet; said shaft being South 16° 45′ West 749.76 feet from the North lode post of the Chicago Claim, Lot No. 67 Patented; thence North 32° 40′ West 54.18 feet across the Nevada Irrigation District's "D. S." Canal to the line between sections 18 and 19, from which the quarter section corner bears North 86° 19′ East 550.12 feet; thence North 25° 44′ West 193.16 feet; thence North 59° 58′ East 68.31 feet; thence North 9° 29′ West 265.17 feet; thence South 85° 02′ West 128.86 feet; thence North 17° 45′ West 195.09 feet; thence North 12° 40′ East 31.32 feet; thence North 28° 38′ East 86.81 feet; thence North 41° 57′ East 78.07 feet; thence North 39° 06′ East 130.45 feet; thence North 46° 44′ East 65.27 feet; thence South 85° 05′ East 121.61 feet to a 24-inch cedar; thence South 26° 36′ East 52.27 feet to a 42-inch cedar; thence South 73° 53′ East 199.56 feet; thence South 73° 23′ East 176.47 feet to the Northeast corner; thence South 3° 15′ East 222.51 feet; thence South 5° 06′ West 176.23 feet crossing "D. S". Canal; thence South 0° 34′ West 169.42 feet; thence South 26° 58′ East 205.07 feet to Southeast corner; thence South 74° 06′ West 19.85 feet to the quarter section corner and the place of beginning, containing 12.49 acres, more or less.

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING from the above described property of Plaintiffs the minerals and mineral rights situated more than fifty (50) feet below the surface thereof, and being within the exterior boundaries of the Chicago Quartz Mine, also known and designated as U. S. Mineral Lot No. 67, and which said surface is particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the east side line of the said Chicago Quartz Mine from which the ¼ section corner on the south end of Section 18, Township 16 North, Range 9 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian bears N. 81° 00′ E. 186.10 feet, and running thence along the south boundary of the said property of Plaintiffs.

1. S. 81° 00′ W. 337.00 feet to the SW corner, from which the old collar of the Chicago Shaft bears S. 15° 25′ W. 98.00 feet. Thence
2. N. 32° 40′ W. 54.18 feet.
3. N. 25° 44′ W. 193.16 feet
4. N. 59° 58′ E. 68.31 feet.
5. N. 9° 29′ W. 265.17 feet
6. S. 85° 02′ W. 58.00 feet to the west side line of the Chicago Quartz Mine
7. N. 16° 45′ E. 207.00 feet to the NW corner of the Claim
8. N. 73° 15′ E. 578.00 feet to the east side line of said property of plaintiffs. Thence along fence
9. S. 5° 06′ W. 106.00 feet to the east side line of the Chicago Quartz Mine
10. S. 16° 45′ W. 401.00 feet along the east side line of the claim to the place of beginning, and containing 6.81 acres, more or less.

ALSO EXCEPTING all rgihts and privileges granted to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a corporation, by that certain Deed, dated June 23, 1912, recorded August 9, 1912, in Book 116 of Deeds, at pages 162 et seq, records of said Nevada County:

ALSO EXCEPTING all the rights and privileges granted to the Nevada Irrigation District, a municipal corporation, by that certain Deed, dated April 12, 1928, recorded May 31, 1929, in Book 2, Official Records, at pages 214, et seq, said Nevada County Records:

ALSO EXCEPTING any portion of said above described property of plaintiffs lying within the boundaries of U. S. Mineral Lot No. 65; and,

ALSO EXCEPTING, from the above described property of plaintiffs, the minerals situated more than fifty (50) feet below the surface thereof, as conveyed by that certain Deed, dated June 5, 1936, recorded October 22, 1940, in Book 62 of Official Records, at page 493, said Nevada County Records, executed by said plaintiffs to Arthur B. Foote.

That the object of the said action is to obtain the judgment of this Court against the said defendants and each one of them known and unknown as follows:

That all adverse claims to, and all clouds upon the title of the plaintiffs in the said real property or any and every part thereof be determined by the judgment and decree of the said Court, and that it be decreed that plaintiffs are the sole owners in fee of said real property and the whole thereof of the said real property herein described, being the same real property described in the Complaint of plaintiffs on file herein, and that plaintiffs are in the possession of the property and entitled to the possession of the said real property, and the whole thereof, and that the said defendants have not, and that no one of the said defendants, including the unknown persons made defendants herein, have any right, title, estate, lien or interest of any kind whatsoever in or to or on the said real property or any part thereof, and that the said defendants and each and every one of them, known and unknown be forever debarred, enjoined and restrained from making or asserting any claim whatsoever in or to the real property or any part thereof, adverse to plaintiff and that the title of the said plaintiffs in and to the said real property and the whole thereof be forever quieted and adjudged good and valid, and for such other and further additional order, judgment, decree and general relief as is meet and proper in the premises.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Nevada, this 6th day of December, 1944.

R. N. McCORMACK,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
By R. E. DEEBLE, Deputy Clerk.
W. E. WRIGHT and H. WARD SHELDON, Nevada City, California, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Jan. 29, Feb. 5, 12, 19.

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By Col. Robert L. Scott W.N.U. RELEASE

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Serious consideration is now being given in the state legislature and elsewhere to the establishment of a giant silk industry in California.

The reports show that California can grow three crops of mulberry leaves during the year, as compared with Japan's one crop, and that with new machinery for harvesting, the California industry can compete favorably with cheap hand labor in the orient.

This is all good news, for it is another of many new doors to opportunity opening to California agriculture and industry. Remaining to be answered, however, are two important questions.

Can the new silk industry compete, not with Japan's cheap labor, but with new synthetic fabrics such as rayon? Would the new industry be as profitable to growers as other products which might be gron on the same land?

When these questions are answered—and they should be very soon—we may then welcome to California another new and important crop—Contributed.

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CHAPTER XIX

But on the day when he finally got out on his way to what he wanted to do most, the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor. Ajax had just landed at Wake Island, and, soldier that he was, he had reported to the Marine Commander for duty. He was having breakfast with the CO (CO means Commanding Officer), Major Devereaux, when the Japanese attack came to Wake.

Ajax used to say that the unusual strength he demonstrated that morning was due to the heavy supply of vitamin pills he had taken. As the first bomb hit the runway of the field, he ran with the others for the door and the safety of the slit trenches on the outside. The door opened inward, but Ajax opened it outward, taking the screen, the door, and most of that end of the flimsy building with him. Part of the glass hit him in the face—and that cut was the only wound he received in the bombing. But he carried the scar with him when I last saw him in China.

Baumler got out of Wake Island the next day on the last clipper, but to join the AVG he was no longer going West. It was now necessary to go all the way back and around the other way, towards the East. Anyway he managed to go by way of Washington and got promoted to Captain. I believe if Ajax had stayed in Washington just one more day, he would have been a Major. After seeing Ajax Baumler in a few fights, I wish that he had gotten to be a Major before he came to China, for he certainly was a fighter pilot.

During the month of our battle of Hengyang, I saw Captain Baumler do some of the nerviest things I've ever seen any man accomplish. We had a few ships that had been strafed badly on the ground; some of them had been shot to pieces, and in others the engines or hydraulic systems had been damaged. In most cases these same ships couldn't be got off the ground when the Japs came over; sometimes they were caught three or four times by Zeros, and consequently they were in a continual state of repair.

One of these was old Number 104, the ship that Ajax had been flying. The ground crew had worked on it for days, but whenever they'd have it just about ready to be taken back to the factory in Kunming for overhaul, the Japs would catch it again. Finally one morning Ajax must have said, "The hell with it." For when the "Jin-bao" came he went and got into the crippled fighter to take off before the Japs could get there to strafe it again. He told me later that he was tired of seeing it sitting on the ground as a target; whether it would fly or not, he was going to get it taxying as fast as it would go and at least make it harder to hit than it had been in the revetment. Well, Ajax did better than taxy—he got off. But the story of it all reached me later on.

I was on the ground that day, and didn't see it. But I heard Ajax talking on the radio, and I heard his six guns when he caught one of the Zeros. Just a little later I saw the trail of black smoke that marked the enemy ship going down. I was glad to hear Ajax talking that morning; for a minute I'd thought that smoke might be he, going down in that luckless Number 104. All the time he'd been flying the ship he'd been having to pump the landing-gear up manually, for the hydraulic system had been shot up by the Jap strafer days before. Added to this, an exertion which is no pleasant task at fighting altitudes, was a more painful experience. The cards were stacked even more heavily against Ajax in this jinx ship, for his electrical system was shorting out.

On his take-off from Hengyang, as he gave the ship the gun Baumler had felt a terrible electrical shock through his sweaty hand on the stick control. He couldn't turn the stick loose or the ship would have crashed in the take-off run; so he grimly held on. Take hold of the spark plug of your car some time while the engine is running, and you'll feel just about what Ajax felt. But he kept holding it until he was at an altitude where it was safe to turn the stick loose, get out his handkerchief, and wrap it around the stick.

Even after he had been through the fight and came in to land at Lingling he had to take some more of the shock cure, for by that time the handkerchief was damp and the electricity was jumping through it. He couldn't stay long on this last field, for the Japs were on the way back in waves; so he reserviced and taxied out to take off. Though the engine was now missing badly, Ajax couldn't wait—the Japs would be there in a matter of minutes.

He tried a take-off with the current going through his arms again and the engine spitting and sputtering—and at the end of the runway he still hadn't enough speed to get in the air. He would swerve the ship about and try the other direction. Finally after three runs he got the fighter plane in the air, pumped the wheels up by hand and continued doing it for five hundred miles—and so flew back to Kunming. He told me later it didn't matter what he did now; when he got in jail they'd never be able to electrocute him in the chair if the old P-40 Number 104 had failed to do it that August morning.

But it wasn't all hard work and no play in China. Some evenings we used to sit in our cave down at Kweilin and listen to the Tokyo radio. They would give us reports on the missions that we flew to Hankow, Canton, and the cities near Lake Puyang Hu—Nanchang and Kukiang. They'd declare that we were using barbarous tactics and that we were going to be treated as guerrillas if we were captured.

One night while we sat there calmly listening to the news and playing gin rummy, Tokyo news-analysts announced they did not think the American fighter force in China was large. True enough, said the radio, they had struck weakly at several cities, in their barbaric way bombing innocent Chinese women and children, and for this the American pirates would pay when they were prisoners of the Imperial Japanese Government, now fighting to liberate Asia for the Asiatics.

We listened to the usual "blah" without raising an eyebrow, until Radio Tokyo continued: "We don't think the American fighter force in China is more than three hundred ships."

You could have knocked us over with a feather. We dropped our cards and I looked at General Chennault—he'd been acting as if he was taking a nap, but I knew he had been listening. We all laughed. We had thirty-two ships in China at the time, and only sixteen of these were in first-class combat condition.

I remember that the General said, "Well, boys, if we're making them think we have three hundred—we're doing all right."

The General got up and called to his little black dachshund. "Come on, Joe," he said, and they walked out.

There was a squadron that came over from Assam to work with us, part of another group from India. In this squadron there were some fine fighter pilots, one of whom was Lieut. Dallas Clinger from old Wyoming. Clinger was another man who in years gone by in the West would have been a great gunman like Tex Hill. Only Clinger wouldn't have cared whether he was on the side of the Law, the Mormons, the Church, or Jesse James. He just wanted to fight.

One morning Clinger was one of a formation of three fighters over Henyang. His combat report read like this:

"I was flying on my leader's wing — Lieutenant Lombard — at 23,000 feet when we saw three enemy

Pilots of the China Air Task Force on the alert at Hengyang.

planes down below circling. There were larger formations reported around. Just then I heard my flight leader say: 'There are three stragglers—let's attack 'em.' So we dove into them like mad. As I shot into the Zero on the right of the formation I saw that we were in the midst of twenty-four other Zeros, all shooting at us. I got mad and shot at every plane that I could get my sights on. I think I shot one down but I was so busy I didn't see it crash."

This was signed "DALLAS CLINGER—2nd Lieutenant—Almost Unemployed."

What Clinger had really done was the greatest piece of daredevil flying that any of us had ever seen. Instead of diving away from the twenty-seven ship circus as the others had done, he had stayed and fought the old-fashioned "dog-fight" until the Japs just about took him to pieces from sheer weight of numbers. When they straggled home they must have been the most surprised bunch of pilots in all Japan, for this crazy American with his heavy P-40 had done everything in or out of the book. He fought right side up and upside down, from 23,000 feet down to less than one thousand. As many Japs as could fill the air behind Clinger would get there and try to hang on while they shot; but Clinger wouldn't fight fair and stay there. In the end, he came right over the field, diving from the enemy until he had outdistanced them enough to turn; then he'd pull up into an "Immelmann" and come back shooting at them head-on.

He was last seen after the unequal fight skimming out across the rice paddies, making just about 500 miles an hour, with some ten to twelve Zeros following. For some reason they seemed reluctant, as though they didn't know whether to run after Clinger or leave him alone. He came in for lunch with his ship badly shot up by their cannon. But he had shot one of them down and had got another "probable."

Down Lingling way on another morning, Clinger went into an attack with his engine acting up. After the first contact with the enemy, he was forced to land, followed by two enemy strafers. As Clinger maneuvered the failing fighter into a safe landing, the two Zeros came down shooting at his rolling P-40.

Dallas from Wyoming got out on the wing to jump onto the ground, with his ship still rolling. Just then one of the Jap bullets went right through his seat-pack chute, passing exactly between Clinger's pants and where he sat on the parachute. He got so mad he jumped back in the cockpit and shot at two Zeros as they passed over his nose. After all, air-cooled guns are made to shoot while the ship is going two or three hundred miles an hour—but Lieutenant Clinger said he got in a pretty good burst from his grounded fighter before the six Fifties froze.

It goes to show that a fighter pilot has got to be the most offensive-minded man in all the world. I think he's got to know he's better than any other pilot he'll ever meet in the air, and such a man was this one.

Johnny Alison had helped to train Clinger in the tactics of fighter pilots. In fact, Johnny used to fly with every man in his flight on his wing, at one time or another. In one training flight such as this he took Clinger up and they practiced attacking one another—"dog-fighting," the "pea-shooter" pilots say. Up there at nearly 20,000 feet they came at one another head-on, time after time, until the moment when, as Johnny told me later, he was sure Clinger was going to run into him. Alison, who usually forced others to give way, had to dive under Clinger's P-40. They circled and tried again, and again Clinger kept right on coming, until, as the ships drew together at well over six hundred miles an hour relative speed, once more Johnny had to dodge, and the Wild Man from Wyoming went on over his head.

They landed then, and by the time Johnny had climbed out of his ship he had calmed down. Clinger came nonchalantly over. Just in passing Alison said, "That was pretty good flying, Clinger; you fly formation well and you look around okay. But you want to watch those head-on runs—you nearly hit me up there. Did you know that?"

Clinger shifted the weight of his body back to both feet. With his chin out, he answered: "Yes, Sir, Major—I tried to. You see, you've been flying longer than I have and I know I'm not as good a pilot as you are. But, Sir, I knew I'd come closer to you than you would to me."

You can find the remains of a good many Japs in China, or somewhere down in the China Sea, who know that Clinger meant just what he said. He'd keep coming at them head-on and shoot them out of the sky before they got to him.

The batile for the defense of Hengyang lasted through August, but we didn't just sit there on the defensive. We rapidly took the offensive as our best defense, and kept it up until higher headquarters sent us a very classic radio:

"You either did not understand or did not receive my last radiogram to remain on the defensive. Repeat quote on the defensive unquote. Signed, Chennault."

We knew that he had had to adopt defensive strategy because we were so short of equipment. But before the order came we really had the fun. We struck every Jap base we could make with our fuel range—along the Yangtse, Hankow, Kukiang, Sienning, Yoyang—and strafed along the river. We bombed Nanchang five times in three days, and in six days we dropped 30,000 pounds of five-hundred-pound bombs there from P-40's.

At Nanchang, on August 11, 1942, I shot down my fourth enemy plane that was confirmed. Though I hate the Japs with a passion, I felt sorry for that pilot, for he never saw me at all. But as I left his burning ship North of the runway that he had been taking off from, I thought of the boys in the Philippines and Java, and I wasn't so sorry.

I had dropped my five-hundred-pound bomb on the hangars, when in pulling out of the dive I saw Lieutenant Barnum, from Old Lyme, Connecticut, continue his dive on a Jap ship, and begin to fire on it. I looked below. There was dust at the far end of the Jap field where one enemy plane was taking off. I rolled over and dove, pulling out about a half mile behind the enemy at the moment he got off the ground. His wheels had just begun to move to the "up" position as I got him dead in my sights and pressed the triggers. As the pilot died, his new 1-97-2 pulled straight up, then spun into the ground the few feet it had climbed. I passed over it as the flames belched from the wreckage. I climbed for an enemy observation plane higher over Lake Puyang Hu, but the Jap outclimbed me, and though I fired at him several times from long range he finally got away.

On this trip, Barnum had shot down one enemy ship, and Lieutenant Daniels, though unable to release his wing-rack fragmentation bombs, had strafed the field with his bombs hanging on. After the attack, this pilot had force-landed his plane in a rice paddy near Hengyang rather than bail out—and this decision to save the ship for spare parts had been made with the six frags still hanging from the faulty wing-racks. He got away with it, and Captain Wang was able to salvage the fighter.

When the P-40's got so shot up that we were afraid they'd quit running and we'd lose them over the enemy lines, we were called back to Kunming. There, sitting around for two weeks while we worked on the ships and anxiously looked for mail from home, the war seemed far away.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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IN GLOBAL WAR

Retha A. Downey—

Miss Retha Downey is a member of the Women's Army Corps, recently left First WAC Training Center, here, for duty with the Army at Indiantown Gap, Penn. She is the daughter of Mrs. Emma Downey of Nevada City.

Since January 1st the WAC recruiting program has emphasized the enlistment of women possessing specialized skills; including clerical workers, typists, stenographers, tabulating machine operators, radio operators, control tower operators, parahcute rigrers and crytographers.

Because of high casualty lists and the return of thousands of sick and wounded soldiers to the United States every month, there is also an urgent continuing need for several thousand medical and surgical technicians in army hospitals.

WACS are following U. S. armies in vital office and communication jobs in all major theatres over seas.

Hal D. Draper—

Mrs. Hal D. Draper, received a telegram from the U. S. War Department Saturday which read: "Report just received through the International Red Cross states that your son, Sec. Lt. Hal D. Draper, Jr., is a prisoner of war of the German government. Letter of information follows from provost marshall." Gen. Ulio, adjutant general.

J. B. Canada—

Friends in Nevada City have received the news that J. B. Canada, young mining engineer who resided here several years and was employed in the local mines, is now advanced to a Lieut. Col. He is overseas and his wife and two children reside in Virginia. Lt. Col. Canada left Nevada City five years ago for his home in New Jersey and shortly after that was married to a young lady in Virginia.

Rex Robinson—

Rex Robinson, whose wife and child reside here, is promoted to coxswain in the U. S. Navy. He is with the fleet in the South Pacific.

Peter Orzalli—

S-Sgt. Peter Orzalli has written friends that he made a most enjoybale tour of London, England and saw many interesting sights on a recent 48 hour pass. However the Germans did a tremendous job of bombing, but they certainly missed their objectives. He stated also that most of the U. S. soldiers are disappointed in the appearance of the English women. But stated he guessed they think we are funny too. We don't appreciate our good old U. S. A. as much as we should. He feels the returning boys will really appreciate their own country more when this war over. The weather was cold but the boys were becoming used to it.

Sgt. Noble McCormack—

Sgt. Noble McCormack, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. McCormack is in France according to letters received by his parents recently. He spent some time in Marsailles but his last letters indicated he was moving up to the battle lines. Sgt. McCormack enlisted in the U. S. Army shortly after the United States entered the war and before many months was in North Africa where he spent a long time.

Cpl. Louis Butz—

Latest letters from Cpl. Louis Butz to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Butz of Nevada street, state he is in Germany. He is in the field artillery and will have been in service a year next month. He stated he had tried to see Miss Helen Chapman his former teacher, but missed her and was disappointed. Miss Chapman with the Red Cross, when she learned of his call looked him up in his camp in Germany and he too was out. Now Louis has been moved to another camp. His brother, Pfc. Walter, is still attending an air corps school in Nebraska.

CHAMBER TO MAKE SURVEY

Wesley Donnenwirth, recently chosen to head the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce, yesterday declared that plans for a program of business growth and expansion will be formulated in the near future.

He will appoint a committee to make a survey of all business and professions in the city, to determine what, in their opinion, should be the chamber's chief objective this year. Postwar planning will be influenced by results of the survey.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson have gone to Sacramento for a visit with their son, Francis Thompson who is in the U. S. Marines. He has been stationed in Virginia many months and is returning here with his wife and son. She will remain in Sacramento with her parents while he is expected to go overseas before long.

Supervisor E. Hilloehr of Truckee came down Wednesday night and attended the monthly session of the supervisors.

Mrs. Margaret Dashiell of Baxter was a recent business visitor in Nevada City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Duffey attended a birthday part in Colfax recently honoring the natal day of Mrs. Grace Morrison, a former employee. The party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Weege also former Nevada City residents.

Brush is being cleared off the newly purchased tract of land south of Welch's Drive In Market south of Nevada City's limits. W. Brock of Richmond, who purchased the land from the Cole Estate recently is making plans to sell lots and possibly build a motel there later on.

Miss Eva Pohley, daughter of W. E. Pohley of Park avenue, is now a nurse aid in a U. S. naval hospital near Reno. She resides in Reno. Miss Pohley has two brothers, John and Ed Pohley, in service. Ed is in Italy and John is with the U. S. navy in the Atlantic Ocean. A brother, William Pohley, was killed in action with the U. S. Army near Aachen, Germany, two months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allen motored to Sacramento Friday where Mrs. Allen went to see an oculist. Her sister Mrs. Annie Johnson who has spent the past two weeks here visiting accompanied them and returned to her home in Fruitvale.

HEADS SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

Paul Jenks, contractor, has been elected president of the Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club, succeeding A. M. Holmes, who served during 1944.

Other officers chosen are B. Rowe, vice president; Roland Trathen, secretary; and Fred MacArthur, treasurer. Trustees chosen are Joseph Perkins, Abe Tick, John Bray, Frank Thurston, George DeSoto, Alvon T. Jones, and P. Parkhouse.

FARM NEWS

NO FOOD DUMPING

Farmers have little reason to fear that the army will have surplus food to dump on civilian markets after the war, according to Col. H. R. McKenzie of the quartermaster office, who told a farm group recently that not even the defeat of Japan will mean any great army food surpluses for civilian use because we are obliged to assist in the relief of the civilian population of the occupied territories.

He urged continued high production of food and pointed out that food needs of the army itself will not fall off suddenly when Germany collapses because of the continuation of the war with Japan. McKenzie quoted Major Gen. E. B. Gregory, the quartermaster general: "I can sincerely say that the army is doing everything in its power to regulate its procurement and stocks so that the transition from a war to a peace basis will be made with the least possible disruption to the national economy. But there must be no let down in the production of food."

An incidental but important by-product of the varied diets fed U. S. soldiers should be a better market for farmers when these soldiers become civilians again, Col. McKenzie stated. Soldiers who have developed habits of eating greater variety of foods at the camp mess table will continue to demand variety when they return home.

BIGGER JOB THAN 1944

The size of the job confronting farmers in meeting the 1945 production goals is illustrated by the latest revised estimates of 1944 crop average which is 9 million acres less than the acreage required to meet this years production goals. Final tabulations of goats recommended by states total 368, 35,000 acres, while the revised estimates place the 1944 crop acreage at 354,000,000 acres.

AMMUNITION FOR FARMERS

Shotgun shells and other ammunition are again available to farmers for use in protecting their livestock, crops, and other property against pests. WPB has released ammunition stocks, frozen since December 30, to farmers, ranchers and law enforcement agencies. Sales to sportsmen, however, are still prohibited.

LIVESTOCK KILL RECORD

The 112,622,447 cattle, calves, hogs and sheep slaughtered under federal meat inspection in 1944 was an all time record and nearly nine million head above the 1943 kill. Exceedingly large slaughter of hogs in the early half of 1944 and a consistently heavy kill of cattle and calves through the year resulted in a record slaughter for both of these kinds of livestock, while the sheep kill was only the second largest on record, nearly 1:5 million below the 1943 record.

Bits and Pieces: Sheep and lambs on feed for market on the first of the year were about 1 1-2 per cent larger than a year earlier. If sufficient shipping space becomes available, exports of wheat including flour are expected to exceed 100 million bushels. Currently indicated winter wheat production of 762 million bushels compares with indications a year earlier of only 527 million bushels although the crop turned out at a near record production of 764 million bushels. Hog slaughter in 1944 was the largest on record, but the number of pigs raised was materially lower than a year earlier so 1945 hog slaughter will be 20 to 25 per cent lower than 1944. January 1 stocks of storage onions in the hands of dealers and growers were the largest on record with half of the supply in western states.

John Sturgill Trial Set For March 6

The trial of John Sturgill, accused of assault with a deaadly weapon, was reset Friday for March 6. Following a confession made January 25th, Sturgill attempted suicide by slashing himself with a razor blade and since that time has been in the county hospital under 24 hour guard.

Surgill's confession, signed, aroused interest among Alameda peace officers. Because he admitted having murdered an unknown hobo May 8, 1939, while he and a companion known as Maxie were about to dynamite a railroad switch Newark, Alameda County. While Sturgill's story fitted into an unsolved murder of that time in Alameda County. It was discovered that the date given by Sturgill did not coincide with the date of the murder unsolved in the Alameda sheriff's office.

Sheriff Carl J. Tobiassen said that since he went to the county hospital for treatment of his self-inflicted wounds, Sturgill has not been interviewed by Alameda peace officers.

William Felder, whom Sturgill is accused of stabbing during an altercation in Truckee, December 2nd, completed a 30 day sentence for drunkenness in the county jail yesterday.

SGT. HEFFREN WEDS

News has reached relatives here that Staff Sergeant Kenneth C. Heffren, serving with the AAF, was married January 21st to Miss Martha Jean Hales of Fort Smith, Oklahoma. The wedding took place in the First Christian Church of Fort Smith.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hales of Forth Smith, and the bridegroom is the son of Mrs. F. J. Blaker of Stockton and C. K. Heffren of Grass Valley. He attended schools in Placerville, and in Sacramento. He was master counselor of the Order De Molay, Northern Division of California. He served 32 months in the Aleutians.

The couple will reside in Tallahasse, Florida, following a honeymoon in New Orleans.

Better Breakfast Make Better Day

BERKELEY, Feb. 5—An important step toward increased vigor and healthier living is the habit of eating a good breakfast every morning, according to Hilda Faust, University of California extension specialist in nutrition.

A new folder giving tips on how to start the day right nutritionally is now available free at the Agricultural Extension Service, University of California, Berkeley, or the Agricultural Extension Service offices in the counties.

"There is nothing stodgy about these breakfast suggestions," Miss Faust asserted. "For example, though the traditional fruit and cereal, bacon and egg are still recommended, fruit shortcake, fried tomatoes, baked beans with codfish cakes and brown bread, and many other interesting and appetizing combinations are suggested for variety."

There are other helpful hints on morning repasts contained in this folder called Eat a Good Breakfast to Start a Good Day.

Opportunity For Specialists In Orient

BERKELEY, Feb. 5—A rich opportunity exists after the war for specialists in certain fields who are willing to go to Southeast Asia for rehabilitation and reconstruction work, announces Jan Brock chairman of the geography department on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, who is also scientific advisor to the Coolidge Foundation.

The foundation, a recently established organization providing financial support of research and its application in Southeast Asia, is seeking young men in the fields of tropical medicine, public health, nutrition and tropical agriculture. The need is great for there will be a shortage of scientists in tropical Asia and also in western Europe—a source of personnel before the war. But, Brock pointed out, there is an increasing interest and development in the United States of studies related to tropical areas with expansion of research along these lines.

To begin its experiment the Coolidge Foundation is offering fellowships this year to six or eight young scientists. The fellowships provide living and travel expenses and necesary university fees for graduate research work in the United States in preparation for work in the United States in preparation for work in tropical Asia. Fellowships are not limited to Americans but also will be available to people of liberated European countries. It is hoped, Brock said, that after the war there will be an exchange of young scientists between this country and South east Asia.

MR. AND MRS. DAN STEWART HONORED

When Mr. and Mrs. Dan Stewart, 441 Neal street, returned Friday evening from a dinner "out" during which they had celebrated 35 years of married life, they were surprised to find that their friends and neighbors of the Evening Bridge Club had taken possession of their home to give the couple a real celebration. Games and refreshments concluded the evening. Dan C. Stewart for many years was Pacific Gas and Electric manager for Nevada County.

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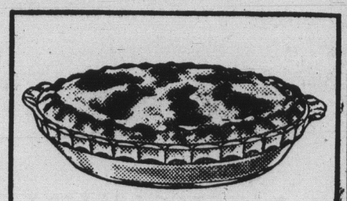

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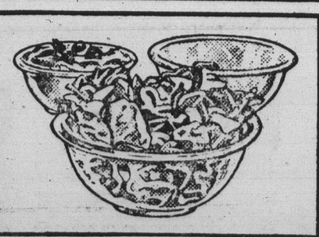

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